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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Governor

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HIGHLIGHTS - February 1994

...Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico is now up 24,900 jobs for 4.1 percent growth over the last year.

...Construction employed an additional 4,700 employees for 15.5 percent growth; which continues the industry as the fastest growing sector in the state.

...Jobs added in services, construction, and trade account for over 71 percent of the state's total employment growth over the last twelve months.

...This issue of the New Mexico Labor Market Review contains revised 1993 seasonally adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment on page 9.

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February 1994	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate
United States	129,765	120,503	9,262	7.1%	6.5%
New Mexico	774,100	734,400	39,700	5.1%	5.2%
Albuquerque MSA 1/	335,900	322,400	13,500	4.0%	4.2%

The official unemployment rate for the state of New Mexico in February 1994 was 5.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Employment stood at 734,400 and unemployment was 39,700. Beginning this January, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the January 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January. The redesign of the CPS includes numerous improvements to survey questions and automation of data collection through the use of laptop computers by survey takers. These changes in the CPS result in a break in the continuity of the New Mexico labor force series, since historical data based on the new CPS procedures does not exist. Because of this lack of comparable historical labor force data, we will be focusing on employment developments as reflected in the job series generated by the Current Employment Statistics employer survey, a monthly payroll survey of approximately 4,000 employers across the State.

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

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Labor Force Estimates

Beginning in January 1994 labor force estimates for the nation, all states, and areas will reflect several enhancements and updates. While the changes at the national level are the most comprehensive, all subnational estimates are affected as well. The following is a brief description of the changes that can be expected for each series.

NATIONAL: 1) Labor force estimates are now produced using an updated and revised Current Population Survey (CPS) - the source of the nation's statistics on the labor force. The changes to the CPS questionnaire reflect many of the societal changes that have occurred in the United States. A short term parallel survey was conducted of the redesigned CPS, and the data examined exhibited an average 0.5 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate from September 1992 to August 1993. Much of this difference was attributed to the previous gender bias in the CPS due to wording and interviewer tailoring of the initial labor force questions that caused some unemployed women to be misclassified as "not in the labor force". In addition, the structure and wording of "layoffs" caused some laid-off individuals to be missed or misclassified.

2) The survey questionnaire is now completed using a laptop computer, rather than paper copy as before. This allows for the collection of more detailed information, such as monthly estimates of the persons employed who have two or more jobs each month. It also provides better tracking of individuals over time and, thus, supports analysis of job creation and movements in and out of employment and unemployment. Since these enhancements result in additional data, there are no comparisons to the previous survey.

3) Additionally, the January 1994 national estimates are controlled to the 1990 Census population adjusted for undercount. The undercount adjusted estimates provide a more accurate reflection of the level and distribution of the national population and that of most states than the estimates based on the raw Census counts. Research indicates that a 0.1 percentage point increase occurred due to these new Census population controls at the national level. A revised national labor force series from 1990 to 1993 has been released to reflect the 1990 Census population controls.

STATE: For all states, which are produced using either the CPS directly or the CPS augmented by an econometric model, all the above mentioned changes have effected the estimates. In addition, the non CPS direct use states including New Mexico have updated econometric models to produce labor force data beginning in January 1994. For all states, revisions in the statewide data from 1990 forward reflect the new Census population controls. However, as with the national estimates, revision to the estimates prior to 1994 do not reflect changes due to the redesigned CPS.

SUB-STATE AREAS: At the area level, 1994 saw the implementation of the new Metropolitan Area (MA) and Labor Market Area (LMA) definitions. MAs and LMAs are designated using commuting patterns derived from the 1990 Census. These changes make many area estimates not strictly comparable to those previously published. Furthermore, the area employment inputs and factors will be updated to reflect the 1990 Census data. All Sub-state data have been revised from 1990 forward. Since area estimates are controlled to the statewide estimates, they too were effected by the revision of the CPS and the new Census population controls. In New Mexico, the redefinitions affect the Albuquerque MSA which now consists of Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia counties. Previously, the Albuquerque MSA included only Bernalillo County.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates and Unemployment Rates Ranking in New Mexico 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 1994	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	774,117	734,435	39,682	5.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	335,915	322,395	13,520	4.0%
Bernalillo County	279,375	268,357	11,018	3.9%
Sandoval	34,186	32,690	1,496	4.4%
Valencia	22,354	21,348	1,006	4.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,947	58,592	4,355	6.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	74,376	72,218	2,158	2.9%
Catron	1,089	954	135	12.4%
Chaves	23,846	22,735	1,111	4.7%
Cibola	9,104	8,387	717	7.9%
Colfax	6,390	6,040	350	5.5%
Curry	18,725	17,914	811	4.3%
De Baca	943	910	33	3.5%
Eddy	22,867	21,388	1,479	6.5%
Grant	11,971	11,289	682	5.7%
Guadalupe	1,790	1,616	174	9.7%
Harding	510	481	29	5.7%
Hidalgo	3,042	2,937	105	3.5%
Lea	25,269	24,205	1,064	4.2%
Lincoln	6,371	6,040	331	5.2%
Luna	8,672	6,900	1,772	20.4%
McKinley	25,619	24,104	1,515	5.9%
Mora	1,566	1,300	266	17.0%
Otero	20,261	19,121	1,140	5.6%
Quay	4,866	4,614	252	5.2%
Rio Arriba	15,952	14,334	1,618	10.1%
Roosevelt	7,601	7,327	274	3.6%
San Juan	43,277	40,264	3,013	7.0%
San Miguel	11,539	10,853	686	5.9%
Sierra	3,475	3,322	153	4.4%
Socorro	6,794	6,414	380	5.6%
Taos	12,890	11,659	1,231	9.6%
Torrance	4,549	4,297	252	5.5%
Union	1,900	1,824	76	4.0%

Areas	FEBRUARY Ranking	1994 Rate
Luna	1	20.4%
Mora	2	17.0%
Catron	3	12.4%
Rio Arriba	4	10.1%
Guadalupe	5	9.7%
Taos	6	9.6%
Cibola	7	7.9%
San Juan	8	7.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	9	6.9%
Eddy	10	6.5%
McKinley	11	5.9%
San Miguel	11	5.9%
Harding	13	5.7%
Grant	13	5.7%
Otero	15	5.6%
Socorro	15	5.6%
Colfax	17	5.5%
Torrance	17	5.5%
Lincoln	19	5.2%
Quay	19	5.2%
STATEWIDE		5.1%
Chaves	21	4.7%
Valencia	22	4.5%
Sandoval	23	4.4%
Sierra	23	4.4%
Curry	25	4.3%
Lea	26	4.2%
Union	27	4.0%
Bernalillo	28	3.9%
Roosevelt	29	3.6%
De Baca	30	3.5%
Hidalgo	30	3.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	32	2.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment in February stood at the same level as in January, according to preliminary estimates. Mining, services, and trade all posted relatively strong employment numbers in February; however, they were offset by weakness mainly in construction. Seasonally adjusted, construction lost 900 jobs over the month, the first real break in this industry's very strong employment growth trend in evidence over the last year and half.

On an actual basis (not seasonally adjusted), employment in February increased by 5,300 from the January level. Government added 5,500 jobs, the result of seasonal hiring by universities and public schools in preparation for the start of the spring semester. Services added 1,100 jobs with seasonal hiring in private educational services, membership organizations, and other services (which includes amusements and recreational services). Trade lost 900 seasonal jobs, the majority in general merchandise and apparel & accessory stores with continued adjustments to the post holiday season environment. Construction was down 700 in February, all of it in general building contractors. As was noted in the seasonal adjusted data analysis above, this construction decline was unusual as normally a small employment gain can be expected from the industry this time of year.

Total nonag employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 632,200 in February, some 24,900 jobs or 4.1 percent higher than its year ago level. All major industry groups contributed to this robust growth; with the exception of transportation and government, all major industries are posting annual job growth in excess of three percent. Construction employed an additional 4,700 employees for 15.5 percent growth; which continues the industry as the fastest growing sector in the state. Mining has posted employment increases of almost 6 percent over the last twelve months, with gains spread among metal mining and oil & gas extraction. Next in terms of annual growth rates was services with job gains of 5.2 percent. Social services, health services, and membership organizations subsectors continued to account for the majority of the industry's growth. Manufacturing is up by 1,500 for a growth of 3.7 percent from its last year level. Electronic & electric equipments and other nondurable goods are the subsectors with strongest growth. Trade is up 4,700 jobs for 3.3 percent growth from last year. Growth in trade was almost equally spread among the subsectors. Jobs added in services, construction, and trade account for over 71 percent of the state's total employment growth over the last twelve months.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Albuquerque area nonfarm payroll employment increased by 400 jobs in February, on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. This means that there was an increase of 400 jobs in February above and beyond the increase that is normally expected at this time of year. Manufacturing was the principal contributor to the strong performance, adding 500 jobs, nearly evenly split between the durable goods and nondurable goods sectors. Services, government, trade, and transportation & public utilities also turned in positive numbers this month, thereby offsetting a significant downturn in construction. Historically, construction has most often added a few hundred jobs in February; therefore, this month's actual job loss was magnified on a seasonally adjusted basis. This is the first seasonally adjusted monthly decline in Albuquerque's construction industry since November 1992 and only the second such decline since July 1991.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, three thousand jobs were added to nonfarm payrolls in the Albuquerque area in February. The gains occurred primarily in government, services, and manufacturing. The largest single source of the February increase was in state government, as state higher education rebounded from the usual January (between semesters) furlough. Services was led by health services and educational services, while instruments & miscellaneous products and electronic & electric equipment provided the impetus for manufacturing. The loss of 500 construction jobs over the month was unusual for February, but it should be noted that this followed more than a year of extremely strong monthly performances by this division.

Total nonfarm payroll employment (not seasonally adjusted) in the Albuquerque area now stands at 292,600, an increase of 12,400 (+4.4%) over February 1993. Services and construction have each added more than three thousand jobs over the year; but construction, starting from a much smaller base, shows by far the larger percentage increase (+22% vs +4%). Trade, government, and manufacturing have also made strong contributions to over the year growth. Among industrial categories below the division level, the largest gains since last February are found in special trade contractors, electronic & electrical equipment manufacturing, engineering & management services, general building contractors, and business services. There are a handful of industrial categories showing over the year job losses. In nearly every case, these losses are associated with particular firms that experienced well-publicized layoffs or shutdowns during the past twelve months.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	CHANGE FROM JAN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	638,800	638,600	200
MINING	16,500	16,400	100
CONSTRUCTION	37,300	38,400	-1,100
MANUFACTURING	43,400	43,300	100
DURABLE GOODS	28,800	28,900	-100
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,600	14,500	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,500	29,400	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	150,600	150,400	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,100	26,100	0
RETAIL TRADE	124,500	124,300	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	28,200	28,100	100
SERVICES	173,000	172,600	400
GOVERNMENT	160,100	160,400	-300

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM. FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	CHANGE FROM JAN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	296,500	296,100	400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	19,700	20,400	-700
MANUFACTURING	27,200	26,700	500
DURABLE GOODS	20,600	20,300	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,600	6,400	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,500	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	70,700	70,600	100
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,300	15,300	0
RETAIL TRADE	55,400	55,300	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,700	15,800	-100
SERVICES	91,500	91,200	300
GOVERNMENT	59,100	58,900	200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	REVISED FEB 1993	[illegible] JAN 1994	[illegible] FEB 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	632,300	626,900	607,300	5,400	24,900
GOODS PRODUCING	93,600	94,200	86,500	−600	7,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	538,600	532,700	520,800	5,900	17,800
MINING	14,100	13,900	13,200	200	900
Metal Mining	1,700	1,600	1,400	100	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,100	4,400	100	−200
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,200	10,200	9,400	0	800
CONSTRUCTION	35,000	35,700	30,300	−700	4,700
MANUFACTURING	42,500	42,600	41,000	−100	1,500
DURABLE GOODS	28,400	28,500	27,800	−100	600
Lumber & Wood Products	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	−100
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,600	7,800	6,900	−200	700
Transportation Equipment	3,700	3,800	4,100	−100	−400
Other Durable Goods	12,600	12,400	12,200	200	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,100	14,100	13,200	0	900
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,400	3,800	−300	300
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,700	2,700	100	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,000	6,700	200	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,500	29,400	29,200	100	300
TRANSPORTATION	16,000	15,900	15,000	100	1,000
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,700	7,600	7,300	100	400
Other Transportation	6,800	6,800	6,200	0	600
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,500	14,200	0	−700
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	−100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,800	7,800	8,400	0	−600
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	146,900	147,700	142,100	−900	4,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	25,900	25,900	25,100	0	800
Durable Goods	14,800	14,800	14,400	0	400
Nondurable Goods	11,100	11,100	10,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	120,900	121,800	117,000	−900	3,900
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,600	4,500	4,400	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	13,700	14,100	13,200	−400	500
Food Stores	16,100	16,200	15,800	−100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,500	15,600	15,000	−100	500
Apparel & Accessories	4,900	5,400	4,900	−500	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,400	5,300	5,100	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	45,600	45,700	44,000	−100	1,600
Miscellaneous Retail	15,100	15,000	14,600	100	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,900	27,800	26,800	100	1,100
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,100	0	100
Insurance Carriers	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,100	3,000	3,000	100	100
Real Estate	6,200	6,200	5,800	0	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,500	3,500	3,200	0	300
SERVICES	171,100	170,000	162,700	1,100	8,400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,400	12,400	12,100	0	300
Personal Services	6,300	6,100	6,100	200	200
Business Services	24,500	25,400	24,100	−900	400
Health Services	42,700	42,300	40,300	400	2,400
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	7,500	7,100	7,000	400	500
Social Services	14,100	14,000	13,000	100	1,100
Membership Organizations	11,900	11,600	11,100	300	800
Engineering & Management Services	27,100	26,900	25,300	200	1,800
Other Services	19,800	19,400	18,900	400	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	163,300	157,800	160,000	5,500	3,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,400	31,300	31,400	100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	131,900	126,500	128,600	5,400	3,300
State Government 2/	59,200	55,200	57,700	4,000	1,500
Universities	27,500	24,200	26,400	3,300	1,100
Local Government	72,700	71,300	70,900	1,400	1,800
Schools	45,300	44,000	44,000	1,300	1,300

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	REVISED FEB 1993	NET CHANGE FROM JAN 1994	NET CHANGE FROM FEB 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	292,600	289,600	280,200	3,000	12,400
GOODS PRODUCING	45,200	45,200	40,700	0	4,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	247,400	244,400	239,500	3,000	7,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	18,400	18,900	15,000	-500	3,400
MANUFACTURING	26,800	26,300	25,700	500	1,100
Durable Goods	20,200	19,900	19,400	300	800
Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,400	6,300	200	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,400	12,800	200	-200
Transportation	7,600	7,400	7,500	200	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,100	69,300	66,800	-200	2,300
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,100	15,200	14,500	-100	600
Durable Goods	9,300	9,300	9,100	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,800	5,900	5,400	-100	400
RETAIL TRADE	54,000	54,100	52,300	-100	1,700
General Merchandise Stores	5,700	5,900	5,400	-200	300
Food Stores	6,400	6,300	6,200	100	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,000	6,000	5,800	0	200
Eating & Drinking Places	21,000	20,900	20,200	100	800
Other Retail Trade	14,900	15,000	14,700	-100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,600	15,700	15,000	-100	600
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,300	5,500	5,100	-200	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,700	5,600	5,400	100	300
SERVICES	90,200	89,400	86,500	800	3,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,700	3,900	200	0
Personal Services	3,100	3,000	3,000	100	100
Business Services	16,600	17,200	15,600	-600	1,000
Health Services	21,000	20,600	20,500	400	500
Social Services	6,200	6,100	5,800	100	400
Membership Organizations	3,800	3,700	3,800	100	0
Engineering & Management Services	19,400	19,300	18,200	100	1,200
Other Services	16,200	15,800	15,700	400	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	59,900	57,600	58,400	2,300	1,500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,500	14,600	300	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	45,100	43,100	43,800	2,000	1,300
State Government 2/	17,800	16,000	17,400	1,800	400
Local Government	27,300	27,100	26,400	200	900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	REVISED FEB 1993	FEB CHANGE FROM: JAN 1994	FEB CHANGE FROM: FEB 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	46,200	46,000	45,450	200	750
GOODS PRODUCING	4,800	4,700	4,800	100	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,400	41,300	40,650	100	750
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,500	2,300	2,400	200	100
MANUFACTURING	2,300	2,400	2,400	-100	-100
Durable Goods	750	800	750	-50	0
Nondurable Goods	1,550	1,600	1,650	-50	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,650	0	50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,750	9,900	9,550	-150	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,050	1,100	1,050	-50	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,700	8,800	8,500	-100	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,250	1,100	-100	50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,200	0	-50
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,900	1,850	50	100
SERVICES	9,800	9,700	9,100	100	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,200	18,100	18,500	100	-300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,600	3,700	4,200	-100	-600
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,600	14,400	14,300	200	300
State Government	7,600	7,600	7,400	0	200
Local Government	7,000	6,800	6,900	200	100

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	REVISED FEB 1993	FEB CHANGE FROM: JAN 1994	FEB CHANGE FROM: FEB 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	66,800	65,400	64,850	1,400	1,950
GOODS PRODUCING	5,300	5,150	4,850	150	450
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,500	60,250	60,000	1,250	1,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,200	3,100	2,900	100	300
MANUFACTURING	2,100	2,050	1,950	50	150
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,150	0	100
Nondurable Goods	850	800	800	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Transportation	650	650	600	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	550	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	13,750	13,700	12,950	50	800
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	12,500	12,450	11,750	50	750
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,150	1,050	-50	50
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	4,900	4,600	100	400
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,800	2,800	2,500	0	300
SERVICES	19,300	18,900	18,400	400	900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,100	2,200	2,000	-100	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	12,600	12,100	11,800	500	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,500	23,700	25,000	800	-500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,900	22,100	23,300	800	-400
State Government 3/	18,000	17,500	18,500	500	-500
Local Government	4,900	4,600	4,800	300	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

1993 Seasonally Adjusted Data

NEW MEXICO	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	612,600	615,900	618,100	622,100	622,600	625,500	624,500	626,800	628,800	630,400	630,800	631,400	624,100
MINING	15,200	15,500	15,500	15,600	15,700	15,800	15,900	15,900	16,000	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,700
CONSTRUCTION	32,600	33,100	33,900	34,400	34,900	35,400	36,100	36,400	36,800	37,100	37,600	38,200	35,600
MANUFACTURING	41,300	41,900	42,200	42,400	42,300	42,700	42,200	42,800	43,300	43,400	43,500	43,100	42,700
DURABLE GOODS	28,100	28,300	28,300	28,600	28,400	28,800	28,700	28,700	28,900	28,900	29,000	29,000	28,600
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,700	13,600	13,900	13,800	13,900	13,900	13,500	14,100	14,400	14,500	14,500	14,400	14,000
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,100	29,200	29,300	29,300	29,100	29,100	29,100	29,000	28,900	28,900	28,900	28,900	29,100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	145,300	146,500	146,700	147,400	146,400	146,600	147,200	148,000	147,900	148,400	148,300	148,300	147,300
WHOLESALE TRADE	25,300	25,500	25,400	25,500	25,500	25,700	25,700	26,000	25,800	25,800	25,900	25,900	25,700
RETAIL TRADE	120,200	121,000	121,300	121,900	120,900	121,100	121,500	122,000	122,100	122,600	122,400	122,400	121,600
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,100	27,200	27,200	27,500	27,500	27,600	27,700	27,700	27,800	27,800	27,700	27,800	27,600
SERVICES	163,900	165,000	165,400	166,600	167,300	167,800	168,200	168,600	168,200	169,000	168,800	168,900	167,900
GOVERNMENT	157,400	157,300	157,900	158,900	159,400	160,300	158,100	159,000	159,900	159,700	160,100	160,900	159,000

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	282,600	283,300	285,100	286,400	286,700	289,200	290,000	288,200	289,500	291,900	292,600	293,200	288,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	15,800	16,000	16,300	16,900	17,100	17,300	17,600	18,000	18,300	18,700	19,200	19,700	17,600
MANUFACTURING	25,900	26,000	26,400	26,100	26,100	26,200	26,100	26,100	26,300	26,300	26,200	26,400	26,200
DURABLE GOODS	19,600	19,700	20,000	19,700	19,800	19,800	19,800	19,700	19,800	19,900	19,800	19,900	19,800
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,300	6,300	6,400	6,400	6,300	6,400	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,400	6,400	6,500	6,400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,800	12,800	13,000	12,800	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,700	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,700
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	68,200	68,300	68,800	69,300	69,000	69,200	69,700	69,500	69,500	69,800	69,800	69,800	69,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,700	14,700	14,800	14,900	14,900	15,100	14,900	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,100	15,200	14,900
RETAIL TRADE	53,500	53,600	53,800	54,400	54,100	54,100	54,800	54,300	54,500	54,800	54,700	54,600	54,300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,300	15,300	15,300	15,300	15,400	15,500	15,700	15,700	15,600	15,400
SERVICES	87,300	87,700	88,000	87,700	88,100	88,600	88,800	88,500	88,700	89,400	90,100	90,800	88,600
GOVERNMENT	57,500	57,400	57,800	58,100	58,300	59,900	59,800	58,200	58,500	58,400	58,000	58,100	58,400

1/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

1/93 Benchmark

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993
MINING	$595.16	$633.05	$568.82	42.3	44.3	41.1	14.07	14.29	13.84
CONSTRUCTION	$480.36	$495.51	$448.91	40.4	41.5	38.9	11.89	11.94	11.54
MANUFACTURING	$399.80	$402.43	$390.51	39.9	39.3	40.3	10.02	10.24	9.69
Durable Goods	$429.30	$433.09	$415.14	40.5	40.4	40.7	10.60	10.72	10.20
Nondurable Goods	$334.28	$334.31	$339.04	38.6	36.9	39.7	8.66	9.06	8.54
COMMUNICATIONS	$483.61	$478.69	$686.41	35.3	36.1	35.4	13.70	13.26	19.39
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$721.28	$775.24	$681.33	44.8	46.2	44.3	16.10	16.78	15.38
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$227.66	$229.64	$220.70	30.6	30.7	30.4	7.44	7.48	7.26
Wholesale Trade	$338.84	$345.87	$326.24	37.4	37.8	37.2	9.06	9.15	8.77
Retail Trade	$204.98	$206.57	$198.94	29.2	29.3	29.0	7.02	7.05	6.86
BANKING	$282.62	$297.44	$248.44	36.8	39.5	37.7	7.68	7.53	6.59
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993
MANUFACTURING	$422.24	$429.39	$417.18	40.6	40.7	40.7	10.40	10.55	10.25
Durable Goods	$466.34	$472.04	$453.47	41.6	41.7	41.3	11.21	11.32	10.98
Nondurable Goods	$301.27	$312.36	$322.26	37.8	38.0	39.3	7.97	8.22	8.20

NOTE: Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self–employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767–6970.

Index Base Year 1982–84 = 100

				PERCENT CHANGE	
	February 1994	January 1994	February 1993	Jan '94–Feb '94	Feb '93–Feb '94
CPI–U	146.7	146.2	143.1	0.3%	2.5%
CPI–W	144.0	143.6	140.7	0.3%	2.3%

*CPI–U – All Urban Consumers *CPI–W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)

February Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	FEBRUARY 1994 RANKING	FEBRUARY 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	7.9%
UTAH	2	6.5%
IDAHO	3	6.2%
GEORGIA	4	5.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	4.3%
NEW MEXICO	**6**	**4.1%**
ARIZONA	6	4.1%
MONTANA	6	4.1%
MISSISSIPPI	6	4.1%
COLORADO	10	3.8%
FLORIDA	11	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	3.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	14	3.3%
TEXAS	14	3.3%
MISSOURI	16	3.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	16	3.2%
TENNESSEE	16	3.2%
OREGON	16	3.2%
MINNESOTA	20	3.1%
IOWA	21	3.0%
KANSAS	21	3.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	3.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	24	2.9%
ALASKA	24	2.9%
VIRGINIA	26	2.8%
MAINE	27	2.7%
WYOMING	27	2.7%
NEBRASKA	29	2.4%
ARKANSAS	29	2.4%
RHODE ISLAND	31	2.2%
MICHIGAN	31	2.2%
VERMONT	33	2.0%
WASHINGTON	33	2.0%
WISCONSIN	33	2.0%
ILLINOIS	36	1.9%
ALABAMA	37	1.7%
UNITED STATES		**1.6%**
DELAWARE	38	1.5%
OKLAHOMA	39	1.4%
INDIANA	40	1.3%
OHIO	41	1.0%
KENTUCKY	41	1.0%
MARYLAND	41	1.0%
LOUISIANA	41	1.0%
NEW JERSEY	45	0.9%
NEW YORK	45	0.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	0.3%
CONNECTICUT	48	−0.3%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.7%
HAWAII	50	−1.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	−1.4%

STATE	1993 RANKING	1993 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.7%
COLORADO	2	4.4%
UTAH	3	4.3%
TENNESSEE	4	4.1%
NEVADA	5	4.0%
NEW MEXICO	**6**	**3.9%**
GEORGIA	7	3.8%
FLORIDA	8	3.7%
MISSISSIPPI	9	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	3.4%
ARIZONA	11	3.0%
ARKANSAS	11	3.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11	3.0%
MINNESOTA	14	2.9%
OREGON	14	2.9%
WISCONSIN	16	2.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	2.8%
ALABAMA	18	2.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	2.7%
MONTANA	18	2.7%
TEXAS	18	2.7%
INDIANA	22	2.6%
KENTUCKY	22	2.6%
DELAWARE	24	2.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	2.3%
VIRGINIA	25	2.3%
VERMONT	27	2.2%
OKLAHOMA	28	2.0%
MISSOURI	28	2.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	30	1.9%
MICHIGAN	31	1.8%
LOUISIANA	32	1.7%
ILLINOIS	32	1.7%
RHODE ISLAND	34	1.5%
IOWA	35	1.4%
ALASKA	35	1.4%
WYOMING	35	1.4%
UNITED STATES		**1.4%**
OHIO	38	1.3%
KANSAS	38	1.3%
WASHINGTON	40	1.2%
NEBRASKA	41	1.1%
MAINE	42	1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	42	1.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	0.8%
NEW JERSEY	44	0.8%
MARYLAND	46	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	0.1%
NEW YORK	49	−0.2%
HAWAII	50	−0.5%
CALIFORNIA	51	−0.9%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Data from the household survey for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction in January 1994 of a major redesign to the survey and 1990 census-based population-controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. In addition, the 1994 data may be affected by the transition to the redesigned survey. For example, seasonal factors, of necessity, have been computed based on data collected in the survey prior to its revision, and these factors many not fully capture the pattern of seasonality in the current data. Hence, over-the-month comparisons of unemployment and other labor force estimates should be made with caution.

U.S. Employment - February 1994 Overview

On March 4, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that nonfarm payroll employment rose in February, and the nation's unemployment rate was 6.5 percent seasonally adjusted. The jobless rate had been 6.7 percent in January, the first month that the household survey data were collected using a revised questionnaire and new collection procedures. The number of unemployed persons was 8.5 million. The number in the newly jobless category--those unemployed for less than 5 weeks--showed a drop of nearly 800,000 in February to a level of 2.6 million, while the number unemployed 5 to 14 weeks rose by nearly 400,000. These large changes stem, in part, from the implementation of technical improvements associated with the revised questionnaire and collection procedures. The jobless rates for the major demographic groups in February were as follows: adult women (5.7 percent down from 6.0 percent), adult men (6.0 percent up from 5.9 percent), teenagers (17.9 percent down half of a percentage point from 18.4 percent), whites (5.6 percent down from 5.8 percent), blacks (12.9 percent down from 13.1 percent), and Hispanics (10.0 percent down over half a percentage point from 10.6 percent).

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by was 287,000 in February to 122.258. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the working-age population with jobs --was 62.3 percent, about the same as January. A total of 7.0 million workers or 5.8 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in February. The civilian labor force (now at 130,776 million) rose 109,000 in February.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.0 weeks in February an increase of .5 weeks since January 1994. 3.103 million (36.9 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in February 1994, compared to 3.027 million or 34.7 percent in January. Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs totalled 4.185 or 48.6 percent of the unemployed in February. Job leavers totalled 888 thousand. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.898 million) and new entrants 641 thousand constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The household survey redesign included a major change in the definition of discouraged workers. Two requirements were added: To be classified as discouraged, one must have searched for work during the prior year and be explicitly reported as currently available for work. Using this new definition, the number of discouraged workers was 500,000 in February on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Under the former, less restrictive definition, the number of discouraged workers had held steady at about 1.1 million (seasonally adjusted) for over 2 years.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 217,000 in February; it had been flat in the prior month. Although the overall February job gain was fairly strong, unusually severe weather continued to have an impact. Employment in some industries that are particularly weather sensitive, such as construction and eating and drinking places, declined even further as a result of continued bad weather. Other industries showed a full or partial rebound from depressed January levels. Nevertheless, overall job growth during the first 2 months of 1994 was at approximately half the pace of the last 4 months of 1993. The goods-producing industries lost 10,000 jobs over the month, and 64,000 jobs over the year. On the other side, the service-producing industries gained 227,000 jobs over the month and 1.85 million jobs over the year.

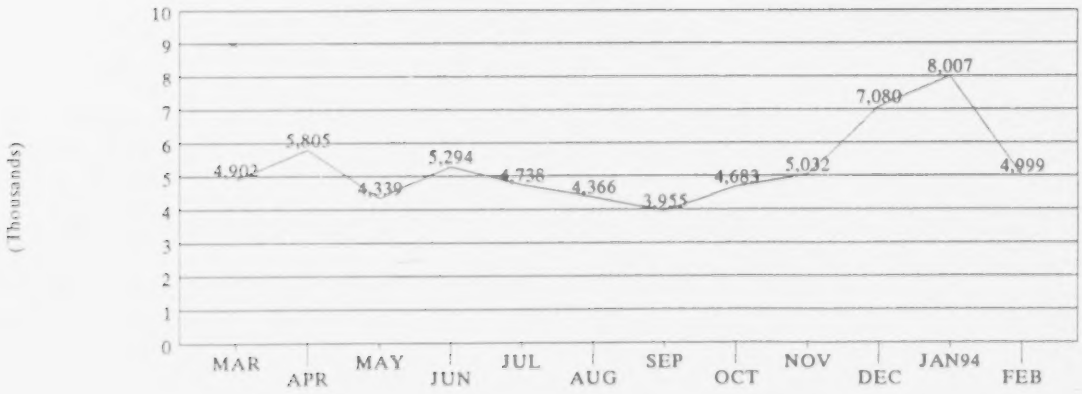
New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	February 1994	January 1994	February 1993	CHANGE FROM: Jan. '94	Feb. '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,999	8,007	6,098	−3,008	−1,099
Continued Claims	58,251	57,311	57,847	940	404
# Insured Unemployed *	13,939	12,525	14,253	1,414	−314
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.2	2.6		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3,139	3,471	2,784	−332	355
Final Payments	659	808	827	−149	−168
Weeks Compensated	43,622	40,572	42,318	3,050	1,304
Net Benefit Payments	$6,157,013	$5,722,650	$5,957,982	$434,363	$199,031
Average Weekly Check	$141.14	$141.05	$140.79	$0.10	$0.35

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance fell 3,008 or −37.6 percent over the month reflecting a typical seasonal decrease from high levels in January. Over the year, initial claims were down 1,099 for an 18.0 percent decrease. The number of insured unemployed per week rose by 1,414 or 11.3 percent during the month, pushing the insured unemployment rate up 3 tenths of one percent to 2.5 percent. Benefit payments for February totaled $6.16 million, up $434,363 or 7.6 percent from January and up $199,031 from February, 1993. The average weekly check increased $0.09 from January to $141.14.

INITIAL CLAIMS: March '93 to February '94



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

Statewide:

New Mexico state government will add 575 new positions, a 2.9 percent increase, according to numbers from the state Department of Finance and Administration reported in the Albuquerque Journal in mid-March. Under spending approved by the New Mexico Legislature for the next fiscal year, the total number of permanent, full-time jobs in state government will climb to 20,141. New Mexico shows up high in national rankings of the number of state employees per capita because services that are offered by state employees in New Mexico are rendered by local government employees elsewhere. For instance, all welfare workers are state employees in New Mexico, while many other states use county workers to process welfare applications. In the coming fiscal year, the Human Services Department will get 108 new workers to handle increased caseloads in Medicaid and welfare programs. Another 96 positions will be added to staff at the New Mexico Boy's School in Springer and the Youth Development and Diagnostic Center in Albuquerque. The Corrections Department is getting 73 new employees for education programs and 12 new probation and parole officers and another 85 employees will be added in the courts.

The March 1994 issue of the New Mexico Human Services Department **Monthly Statistical Report** contains program caseload and administration information on public assistance programs through January 1994. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico increased by 894 during the month of January, 1994, compared with an increase of 1,544 cases in December 1993. The number of Food Stamp cases has increased by 2,929 or 3.5 percent over the past twelve months. The number of AFDC cases in New Mexico increased by 262 during January, 1994, and the current AFDC caseload represents an increase of 2,273 or 7.3 percent over January 1993. The AFDC growth rate was 0.8 percent in January, and had been 0.6 percent in December 1993 and 0.9 percent in November 1993. The report notes that, for the first time in New Mexico's history, there are more than 100,000 individuals in the state who are receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children. This milestone was first reached in November 1993 with 100,230 individuals. The total number of Medicaid eligibles was 191,958 for September 1993, the latest month for which Medicaid figures are available. The number of General Assistance cases in New Mexico decreased by 27 during the month of January 1994. New Mexico has 284 more General Assistance cases than in January 1993, a 22.6 percent increase.

According to a table in the March issue of Sunwest Bank's **New Mexico Progress** credited to the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, New Mexico gross receipts from retail trade were up 14.6 percent in the September to November 1993 period compared to the same period one year ago. Albuquerque gross receipts from retail trade were up 13.7 percent, Las Cruces gross receipts were up 13.2 percent and Santa Fe gross receipts were up 15.5 percent.

The March 1994 issue of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration General Fund Report,** which reports on revenues through December 1993, states that year-to-date (July through December) recurring revenues are up 11.7 percent compared to the first half of the previous fiscal year. This year-to-date growth exceeds the December DFA forecast of 10.3 percent growth for the fiscal year ending June 1994. According to DFA, the year-to-date strength in revenues, strong third and fourth quarter economic data and surging natural gas prices have prompted an upward revision to the revenue estimates, and revenues are now expected to increase 11.9 percent during the current fiscal year.

According to the **Gas Marketing Newsletter**, published by the NM Natural Gas Marketing Bureau and the Office of Interstate Natural Gas Markets, natural gas production in New Mexico logged a record year in 1993. Preliminary figures from the Oil Conservation Division show natural gas production rose more than 12 percent in 1993, bringing year-end production to 1.402 trillion cubic feet. Net production increases were posted by 5 of the 8 producing counties in New Mexico. Rio Arriba county posted the largest gain with approximately 110 billion cubic feet of additional production. This was due largely due to coal seam gas production increases in the San Juan Basin. Overall coal seam production grew by 32 percent in 1993.

The state of New Mexico collected $141,850,756 as its 1993 share of revenues associated with mineral leases on federal public lands, ranking it second in the nation in money received. According to an announcement from the Department of the Interior Mineral Management Service (MSS), the money represents the state share of bonuses, rents and royalties. Wyoming collected the highest amount, $197,132,818, out of the total $510.6 million paid to the 37 states participating in the department's Royalty Management Program.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Results of the **Manpower Inc.** Second Quarter Employment Outlook Survey for Albuquerque were generally positive,

indicating that 30 percent of the Albuquerque employers interviewed will add workers during the spring quarter of 1994 while 17 percent intend to reduce staff and 46 percent anticipate no change in employment level (Seven percent have not finalized hiring plans). Last quarter, 23 percent said that they would add to payrolls and 13 percent planned reductions. According to Manpower, job prospects appear best in durable and non-durable goods manufacturing and in education. Cutbacks are planned in construction and finance, insurance & real estate. Mixed reports were received from trade, services and public administration. Manpower Inc. conducts its Employment Outlook Survey on a quarterly basis as a measure of employers intentions to increase or decrease the permanent workforce.

Floors Aplenty, a subsidiary of Fort Worth-based **Color Tile,** plans to build a $1.5 million, 19,900-square-foot store west of PetsMart on two acres of land south of Montano Road and west of I-25. An article in the Albuquerque Tribune states that site plans are being drawn and ground breaking is expected in April. Floors Aplenty sells flooring, carpeting, tile, wallpaper and blinds. The company has one store each in south Arlington, Texas and in Cincinnati. The company plans to open two or three more stores this year, including one in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Boston Chicken plans to open six or seven stores in Albuquerque in 1994 and may have up to twelve stores by the end of 1995. Boston Chicken now has about 250 stores nationwide, each employing 40 to 50 people. The company expects to have 450 outlets by the end of 1994 and 1,500 by the year 2000.

Sumitomo Sitix Silicon is building a 80,000 to 90,000-square-foot manufacturing plant on north San Mateo in Albuquerque. Sumitomo is the world's third largest supplier of silicon wafers used in making semi-conductors. Sumitomo is a major supplier to Intel Corp., which employs 3,100 people in Rio Rancho. The first phase of Sumitomo's plant construction is expected to cost $32 million, and more than 90 people will be employed when the plant opens in September 1994. Total employment is expected to reach 170 within five years. Sumitomo, which is based in Osaka, Japan, chose Albuquerque as its plant site location because Intel, Honeywell, Motorola Ceramics and Philips Semiconductor had plants in Albuquerque. Sumitomo also has plants near Cincinnati, Ohio and in Fremont, California.

Discovery Zone, a national chain of more than 200 children's indoor play rooms, plans to open its first Albuquerque outlet in early May. The 19,000-square-foot store in the Far North shopping center will be one of the company's larger outlets, which are typically 13,000 to 15,000-square-feet and employ 40 to 60 people. The Chicago based company expects to open about 200 more FunCenters nationwide by the end of 1994, according to an item in the Albuquerque Tribune. Annual sales grew 205 percent last year, from $19.5 million in 1992 to $59.2 million in 1993.

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has awarded a contract worth an estimated $2.9 million to Lovelace Scientific Resources in Albuquerque. The five year contract is for health care services for DOE employees in Albuquerque.

Honeywell's Defense Avionics Division in Albuquerque recently received a $6.8 million contract from the US Department of Defense. The contract is for optical displays and integrated systems processors for use in the Kiowa Warrior, the US Army's main observation helicopter used in the Gulf War.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

The city of Artesia issued a total of 21 building permits for the month February totalling $1,566,450. Artesia Properties was issued a $1.149 million permit to build a 40-unit apartment and office complex.

Silver City, Grant County:

The Silver City Labor Service Center reports that **Smith's Food Center** plans to build a 45,000 square foot facility that will employ 100 to 150 people. The center also reports that the Silver City officials are studying plans for a public transportation system.

Deming Area, Luna County:

A Michigan based plastics manufacturer plans to build a plant in Deming. **Wolling Products Inc.** of Stevensville, Michigan will employ 50 to 75 people in an injection molded plastics plant. The company makes plastic kitchen products and plastic components for machines and appliances.

Crownpoint Area, McKinley County:

Blaze Construction of Albuquerque received a $800,000 construction contract from **Crownpoint Institute of Technology (CIT)** for minor projects on campus. This contract will begin CIT's $27.8 million expansion plan. With the expansion, 600 more students will eventually be served. Only 150 students are now enrolled.

Zuni Area, McKinley County:

The long awaited community transportation service will finally become a reality for the residents of Zuni. The **Zuni Entrepreneurial Enterprise** will receive a $210,685 federal grant to start the transportation service. The Enterprise will buy two 17-passenger buses. Regular routes will be established between Blackrock and Zuni, and between Gallup and Zuni. The company will also provide a charter service to Albuquerque and other places.

The Seventh City of Cibola, a new restaurant, opened in Zuni recently. The operators bought the building with the intention of going into the Indian Arts business, but since the previous owners operated a restaurant, the building came with restaurant equipment. The new owners decided to have both a restaurant and an Indian Arts business.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

Española has been awarded a grant of $15,000 from the National Park Service to be used by the **Rio Arriba County Fair Board**. It will make improvements to the existing recreation areas and support facilities. The State of New Mexico will match the grant and will contribute another $15,000 to the improvement project.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Mesa Airlines has announced another big expansion with an offer to purchase a North Carolina airline. Mesa currently owns about 7 percent of CC Airs common stock. Should this offer be accepted Mesa Airlines would be the sole owner of the airline. CC Air employs about 600 employees and operates US Air Express service to 26 cities from Baltimore, MD to Panama City, FL. Mesa Airlines currently operates out of six of US Air's eight hubs, in Boston, Pittsburgh, Tampa, Orlando, Washington and Kansas City. CC Air is about 20 percent of Mesa's size, and has annual revenues of $60 million.

A new Aquatic Center is under the final phases of construction and will be opening this spring in Farmington. The $5.4 million project will include an olympic size swimming pool.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

Luna Vocational Technical Institute (LVTI) received severance tax bonds totalling $560,000 and $1,539,600 in general obligation bonds for the construction of the LVTI Instructional Programs Center.

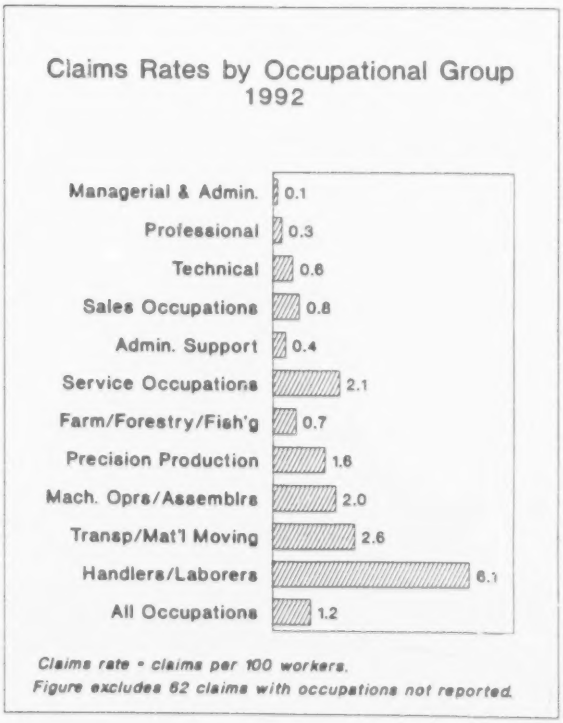
Workers' Compensation
Injury Characteristics Report

The Workers' Compensation Administration announces the publication of 1992's "Characteristics of Accidents and Injured Workers in New Mexico." The report is available from the WCA at 1820 Randolph Road SE, Albuquerque, or by calling 841-6069 (or, in-state, 1-800-255-7965).

The primary purpose of the report is to provide information to aid in the targeting of accident prevention programs. Detailed information is presented on accident characteristics, industry and county of occurrence, and the worker's occupation, gender, wage and employment duration.

Two special reports are included. A figure from "Workers at Greatest Risk: Claims Rates by Age, Gender and Occupation," displayed at right, shows that workers at the greatest risk of injury are those in laboring and material handling jobs. (Claims rates per 100 workers by detailed occupation are also provided in the report.) Additionally at high risk are males aged between about 20 and 40 years.

The other special report, "Claim Costs and Injury Severity," shows that total costs of 1992's closed claims were highest in services, construction and retail trade (together posting 53% of costs). Highest *average* costs per claim, however, were in mining and construction. The same study found that back injuries made up 40% of total costs.



NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST	ACCOUNTANT
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	CLERK, GENERAL
ECOCARDIOGRAPHER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ELECTRICIAN	LABORER
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)	LAWYER
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	RECEPTIONIST
LOCKSMITH	SALES CLERK
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	SECRETARY
MOTEL CLEANER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC. STUDIES)
NURSES (LPN, RN, ASSISTANT)	TELLER
PHARMACIST	
RADIOGRAPHER	
SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR	
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	FRONT DESK CLERK
HOUSEKEEPER	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
LIVE-IN COMPANION	RECEPTIONIST
SECURITY GUARD	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
BRICK MASON	COMMERCIAL CLEANER
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	HARVEST WORKER, VEGETABLE
PLUMBER	SECRETARY
UPHOLSTERER	TRUCK DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
SECURITY GUARD	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: the Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

The state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

New Mexico DRUG FREE It's a State of Mind!

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